### THE FRIDAY SALE brings to your notice this week prices on CLOAKS

that bear no relation whatever to their former cost or worth. FOR INSTANCE

All-wool Jackets, full and medium, full sleeves, all Silk and half Silk lined, fur trimmed or plain, in fact, almost any style you desire. Some Coats in this lot sold as high as \$30 a garment. Any one can be bought at the Friday sale for \$3.75.

Another lot at \$6 each comprises Beaver Cloths, Cheviots, plain and fancy mixed Cloth, all full sleeves.

And for \$8 you get the choice of a lot of short and long Jackets, lined or unlined, Chinchillas, Beavers, etc., big sleeves. All this season's goods, and worth up to \$18 a garment.

garment.

17 yards of good Bleached Muslin for \$1.

9-4 Bleached Sheeting; think of it, two
yards and a quarter wide, only 15c a yard.

Book Fold Ginghams, the Johnson make,
all 124e goods, for 5c a yard.

Double-plated Forks and Table Spoons, 5c.
Real Shell Side Combs, 29c pair.

Imported Smelling Salts, 15c bottle.
All-linen Glass Toweling, 5%c; regular
price, 8 1-3c.

% Silver Bleached Napkins at 58c; regular
price, 75c dozen

price, 75c dozen.

Napkins at \$3.58; regular price, \$5.

15-inch Bleached Damask at 99c; regular price, \$1.25.

15 Satin D. S. K. at \$1.59 a yard; regular price, \$2.25 and \$2.

20x40 Hemstitched Huck Towels at 15c; regular price, 20c. 24x42 Hemstitched Huck Towels at 19c; regular price, 25c.

### L. S. AYRES & CO.

"Then is marrying and giving in marriage"

ALWAYS IN ORDER As in the days of Nonh so there

shall be, we are told, marrying and giving in marriage. WEDDING PRESENTS

comes to wedding presents as playing a great part in life.

GET THEM HERE VASES, LAMPS, SHADES, STANDS, CUPS and SAUCERS, STATUETTES, PEDESTALS,

CUT GLASS in every form, CABINETS, EASY CHAIRS. ODD SEATS, BRIC-A-BRAC of all kinds, FURNITURE, CHINA. full sets and single pieces, etc. Consult us as to Wedding Presents.

ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

> ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian Street.

NOTICE.

HALF-PRICE SALE SHOES

"The Fashion" 10 N. Pennsylvania St.

Go with the sort of winter weather that is now on, and they can be had in all styles and prices at Boyd & Jones's new store, 39 East Washington St.

## CLOAKS

Too, of every sort are offered to those not desiring Furs. Goods all new and shapes the latest. Don't delay your purchases any

BOYD and JONES. 39 East Washington Street.

9 0 0 0 0 B Q And Riding Hats

HIGH GRADE GOODS ONLY

DALTON. A High-Class Hatter, O Bates House.

Politics in Monument Commission. The Monument Commissioners met vester-May afternoon to hear the report of the ident before it is sent to the printer. ommissioners Langsdale, English, Manson and McCollum were present. The work on the report will be finished this morning. It is a detailed statement, with exhibits, giving details that have from time to time been printed. The bill of ex-clerk Gilliand, for \$17.50, on account of services on Sundays for \$17.50, on account of services on Sundays at the monument was allowed, and his claim for clerical services was laid over until to-day. The election of a custodian will occur to-day. Messrs. English, Manson and McCollum, all Democrats, met yesterday in caucus, and decided upon.a candidate, who must be a Democrat, for custodian to succeed Clark. The caucus injected politics into the commission for the first time in its history. Joseph Barstow, formerly balliff of Judge Harper's Court, is one of the applicants. General Manson is quite feeble, and was accompanied by his son.

Counterfeit Bills in Circulation. There are several spurious ten-dollar notes the issue of 1875, in circulation in this city, and it is believed that a quantity of the counterfeit is being systematically placed on the market. Several of the bills have been offered to the banks, but in each case the money was presented by innocent persons, Yesterday one of the bills was passed at the city clerk's office, being received by City Clerk Nixon. The workmanship is pronounced poor by experts, but it seems clever enough to deceive many. A number of bad half dollars are also in circulation, but their faults are easier to detect than those of bills.

Blood to the Bridle. It is announced that on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, a lecture will be delivered in city by ex-Governor Waite, of Colo-

### THE DEFENSE BEGINS

SUSS PROVED A WEAK WITNESS FOR THE SMITH PROSECUTION.

Opening Statement of John S. Duncar for the Defendant-Three Wit-

nesses Examined.

The character of defense which the attorneys intend to introduce in extenuation of the crime of Winnle Smith was clearly established yesterday. In his opening statement to the jury, yesterday afternoon, attorney John S. Duncan thoroughly set out the line of action which the prisoner's counsel would follow in their fight for his liberty. Smith's act is condoned by his attorneys on the theory that he killed Western B. Thomas while in the defense of his own life. According to the heory of the defense he was violently attacked by a man much larger and stronger than himself, and in the frenzy of his fear that he would suffer bodily harm he drew his knife and sought to protect himself from his assailant In taking the life of Thomas he violated no law, because it was either his own life or the life of the other. Upon this theory, and no other, Smith's attorneys hope to stay the punishment of their client. The case opened yesterday morning with a perceptible falling off in the attendance. Especially was the absence of the women spectators noticeable yesterday morning, but in the afternoon they came in large numbers. They occupied every available seat downstairs and fairly climbed over each other in their efforts to get convenient places in the gallery. As usual they divided their attention between the prisoner and their spectator sisters. The school girl, with her rosy cheeks and carrying her satchel, came yesterday afternoon, but found it difficult to secure a point

The State closed its case shortly after noon yesterday. The admission of certain testimony taken by the coroner was the last offered by the prosecution. John S. Duncan opened the case for the prisoner at 3 o'clock. But two witnesses were examined after that, both being called by the defense. This morning the girl, Myrtle Overturf, or Wallace, will be put on the stand to testify as to the whereabouts of herself and the prisoner on the night of July 11. This woman has not yet appeared in court. Smith's attorneys say that she is at the bedside of her mother, who is very sick. The other witnesses for the defense will be two or three persons who were at Brighton Beach and witnessed the tragedy. As yet there has been no evidence that would lead to the supposition that Thomas and Smith had ever known each other. Sensational stories to the effeet that a prominent young lady would be called to the witness stand are declared by the prisoner's attorneys as "fake" gossip. Both sides agree that there is to be no attempt to establish the fact of a previous enmity between the prisoner and the murdered man. The prosecution will doubtnumber of witnesses in rebut-doubtful if Winnie Smith will be put on the stand. His attorneys, when questioned, simply say it has not yet been determined, and leave the inference that it is very doubtful.

is very doubtful.

The case yesterday practically resolved itself into an inquisition as to the sobriety of Suss, the plano player, on the fatal night. His testimony of Wednesday afternoon was so much at variance with the deposition taken by the coroner that the State's attorneys were at a loss to understand it. Suss was called by the State, and it was understood by the prosecution that his testimony would be of vital import in securing the conviction of Smith. This hope was seriously impaired when he fell into the hands of attorney Duncan, Wednesday afternoon, for cross-examination.

suss was brought over from the Jail yesterday morning and put on the stand again by the State. He was subjected to the most rigid and scathing examination by attorney Elam. He boldly admitted that he did not know what he said when he testified before the coroner July 12. He put his name to the record, but did not know what he was signing. Part of the coroner's

his name to the record, but did not know what he was signing. Part of the coroner's evidence was read to him, but he did not remember it. He did remember, however, that Smith applied an unsavory epithet to Thomas while they were quarreling. Mr. Elam asked:

"Do you remember saying that Smith had an open knife in his hand?"

"I don't recall it; I don't remember that."

"Did you say that Smith caught Thomas around the waist and cut his coat, then drew him outside and cut his throat?"

"No, I don't remember that, either."

"Well, do you remember that, either."

"Well, do you remember this? 'His throat was cut and his shirt was covered with blood. Smith struck Thomas over the head with a buggy whip."

"I may have said that, but don't remember it."

"I may have said that, but don't remember it."

"Did you say that Thomas at no time offered to strike Smith and wanted to shake hands with him?"

"No, I do not remember that."

The State began to wind up its testimony with the statement of Sergeant Fred Kurtz, who, with Sergeant Barlow, was detailed from police headquarters to go to Brighton Beach. He corroborated the testimony of Sengeant Barlow, given the day before. Both men remembered having seen a great deal of blood around the body as it lay on the steps. They saw small quantities of blood inside the saloon, Detective Jerre Kinney, who, with chief detective Splann, arrested Smith at Broad Ripple, was called. The detective told how he had found Smith and the woman, Myrtle Overturf, in a room at the Hauffman House. He procured a step ladder after knocking on the door, and, peeping over the transom, saw the course inside. The woman areas as a step land. cured a step ladder after knocking on the door, and, peeping over the transom, saw the couple inside. The woman opened the door and admitted the detectives. Both were arrested and taken to police head-quarters. Detective Splann corroborated the statements of his subordinate. Landon A. Thomas, brother of the murdered man, was on the stand for a few minutes. He was asked about the family connections of his brother.

A short recess was granted at 11 o'clock

him in the side, then drew him around to the north side and cut him again. Thomas at no time offered to strike Smith. He attempted to shake hands with him and wanted to pass the matter off as a joke. Suss in his direct testimony before the court said that Thomas ran outside the bar and Smith followed him; not that the murdered man was pulled out by Smith. During the argument as to the conflicting testimony the jury was sent from the room. On the ruling by the court the jury was recalled and the contradictory evidence read. The court informed the jury that the evidence before the coroner must aid it in determining the reliability of the wit-

THE STATE RESTS.

Opening Speech for Defense and Three Witnesses Examined.

in determining the reliability of the wit-

After the long discussion over the admissibility of the detached portions of the coroner's record, which closed this morning's proceedings, the State somewhat surprised the listeners by the announcement

to see all that passed below. Not a detail of the scene in the prisoner's box could they afford to lose.

to see all that passed below. Not a detail of the scene in the prisoner's box could they afford to lose.

At 3:15 o'clock attorney John S. Duncan stepped from his place at the table and prepared to state the prisoner's case to the jury. His remarks were not prolonged.

"With the permission of the court," he began, "it now becomes my duty to make a statement in behalf of the prisoner."

Mr. Duncan reviewed a great many of the details presented in the statement of attorney C. L. Henry, for the State. He added that the prisoner was presumed to be innocent of crime and must remain so until his guilt was proved.

He said that under the law, before a man could be deprived of his liberty, the State of Indiana must satisfy every juror, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the prisoner's guilt. In a case like this he must be given the benefit of a doubt. The prisoner, he said, had pleaded not guilty. By a reasonable doubt was meant that each juror must himself be satisfied of guilt, and unless he is satisfied there must be no conviction. To illustrate his contention as to the technical definition of a reasonable doubt attorney Duncan read an opinion of Judge Woods, of the United States Court. "It is not incumbent upon the accused," continued the attorney, "to prove his innocence. The burden of establishing his guilt rests upon the other side. That Western B. Thomas was killed by the defendant is not denied, but we claim that that killing was not in violation of the law. We claim that the prisoner, in doing what he did, acted in self-defense. It is not incumbent on him to prove that he did act in 'self-defense, but if there is a reasonable doubt that he did act on the defensive that doubt must resolve itself in his favor. It is the duty of each juror in determining whether or not this man did act in self-defense to, as nearly as possible, put himself in the prisoner's place. If Smith believed that Western B. Thomas was intent upon doing him a bodily injury, then he had a right to do what he did." was intent upon doing him a bodlly injury, then he had a right to do what he did."

The attorney read from the statutes the case of Flelds against the State, 124 Ind., to show the law's interpretation of the term "self-defense." Continuing, he said: "Gentlemen, our Supreme Court has held that the defendant, that if in a place where he has a right to be, and believe he is about to suffer bodily injury, has a right to take his knife and defended himself. It has been said that Mr. Thomas on the night of July II, instead of going to bed with his friends, concluded to go 'out and make o night of it; that he went to this resort and was killed by the defendant. This prisoner on the night of July II, ate his supper at home and took three of his little nieces out for a ride. He drove around the city for a time, then took his little relatives home and then took his little relatives home and drove to Indiana avenue and Mississippi street, when he took Miss Myrtle Wallace or Overturf into his buggy. They drove out to Kissell's road-house, where they listened to the music for a time. The evidence will probably show that they drank some beer. They started home about 10 o'clock, but in passing the entrance on the way out of the They started home about 10 o'clock, but in passing the entrance on the way out of the place, met some acquaintances who induced them to remain. They continued there until about 12 o'clock, and then some one proposed that they go over to Thompson's road house. They, perhaps, partock of more beer there. It was proposed by Smith and Miss Wallace that they drive over to Brighton Beach. They started but got separated, the others failing to follow. The evidence will disclose that a dollar's worth of beer was furnished at the expense of Mr. Smith. They remained there for a time and then concluded to go back to Thompson's in search of their friends. Day was beginning to come when they started home, but instead of returning to the city, Mr. Smith concluded to drive back to the beach. The evidence will show that Smith went into the wine room first. He had a right to go there. The evidence will disclose that Mr. Suss, the plamo-player, was not there at all. Mr. Smith did not know Weston B. Thomas was there nor was he acquainted with was there nor was he acquainted with him. Smith went into the bar room, makdrawn at his expense. He stood near the door, so he could watch his horse, which was being held by the young woman. Without any fault on his part. Mr. Thomas spoke up, asking why he did not pay what he owed. Thomas insisted time and again that Smith drink with him, and when Smith refused turned upon him. After ordering that Smith drink with him, and when Smith refused, turned upon him. After ordering him from the bar Thomas struck Smith a blow in the face. He not only laid his hands on the defendant, but he struck him in the mouth and followed up the assault. He grabbed the defendant by the ear, tearing it from its place at the side of the head. The evidence will show that he grabbed the defendant by the throat, and was choking him.

him.

"It has already been shown by the surgeon, in the case, that Mr. Thomas was a man of splendid physique; a man of wonderful proportions. The defendant at that time weighed less than 140 pounds. He was recovering from a spell of sickness. This stronger man had his hands upon Smith's throat. Smith had a right to believe that he was about to be done a bodily injury. He took a small knife from his pocket—the prosecution will call it a dangerous and he was about to be done a bodily injury. He took a small knife from his pocket—the prosecution will call it a dangerous and deadly weapon—but I'll wager there is not a juror in the box that does not carry a larger knife than the one in the hands of Mr. Smith on that night. There was no time for deliberation. Smith struck at random with his knife. The evidence will show that he was not endeavoring to get away from his crime, when he ran to his buggy. He was attempting to get away from the violence of the other man. In less than twenty minutes he drove back to the resort. He was not trying to flee from any crime he had committed. He did not know how badly Thomas was hurt. He came back and in less than three hours, was found in a hotel, less than six miles from Brighton Beach. I am not here to offer an apology for Mr. Smith's visit to this road-house. I can't do that any more than the attorneys for the State can offer an apology for Western B. Thomas, for viciting a like place. In spite of that prayer, gentlemen, 'lead us not into temptation,' these places exist, and young men and women are tempted to visit them and take that which is not good. This is not the question, at all, It is whether or not this prisoner had a right to do what he did. The evidence will disclose that, when the defendant went to this road-house, he did not know Mr. Thomas was there. It will show that he did not see Mr. Suss; that Mr. Thomas was the aggressor, and that in doing what he did the defendant did not violate the law and the State of Indiana."

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE. The first evidence adduced by the defense was the deposition of Dr. W. S. Beck. who was coroner of Marion county at the time of the Thomas murder. The deposition was taken a month ago by John S. Duncan, for the defense, and attorney Wiltsle, of the State. Coroner Beck was called to Brighton Beach on the morning of July 12. His testimony developed was on the stand for a few minutes. He was saked about the family connections of his brother.

A short recess was granted at 11 o'clock, At the resumption of the session attorney Elam arose and said the State desired to offer, as evidence, the record taken by the coroner, embracing the testimony of the witness Suss. He admitted that the evidence adduced from this witness had been a surprise to himself and colleagues. They had understood that Suss was a witness to the whole trouble at the Beach and he had covered the ground in his examination before the coroner. On that occasion he said Thomas was not the aggressor. In court he told an entirely different story and swore that Thomas struck the first blow. The State desired to offer the coroner's record as a whole, agreeing, however, that if there was anything in it separate from the contradictory evidence, to permit its exclusion. Attorney Smith, for the defense, objected to the introduction of the coroner's evidence and particularly as a whole.

Mr. Elam, for the State, offered to introduce detached parts of Suss's testimony before the coroner, in conflict with the testimony of the witness in court, in which the contradiction would not be prejudicial to the State case, would be admitted. To this broad ruling counsel for the defense was given an exception. The chief contradiction would not be prejudicial to the State case, would be admitted. To this broad ruling counsel for the defense was given an exception. The chief contradiction would not be prejudicial to the State case, would be admitted. To this broad ruling counsel for the defense was given an exception. The chief contradiction would not be prejudicial to the State case, would be admitted. To this broad ruling counsel for the defense was given an exception. The chief contradiction would not be prejudicial to the State case, would be admitted. To this broad ruling counsel for the defense was given an interest of the sulface of the nose a given the police station. He followed the sulface of the nose a to th that he found Suss, the piano player, in an intoxicated condition when he arrived discernable. The prisoner's forehead pre-sented another slight cut and the lower ip was discolored as if it had been bruised The lower lip was scratched and the imprint of two teeth was noticed on the lips. This was evidence that a body of some kind had come in contact with the face of the prisoner. Both of Smith's ears were bruised and scratched, the left ear appearing to have been pulled violently forward. On the right side of the prisoner's throat was a scratch, extending downward and forward. The left side presented bruises that could have been made by the grasp or clutch of a hand. In examining the prisoner's right wrist the Doctor lo-cated a bruise which had swollen consider-

cross-examination Dr. Morgan said On cross-examination of Microsan said the examination of Smith's bruises was made about noon, July 12. He could not say that blood had flowed from the wound on the forehead. Neither was he warranted in stating that there had been bleeding from the cuts on the ears. The mark on the cuts of the words when the cuts on the cars. that its case was completed.

"The State rests," said Mr. Elam, and the audience settled back temporarily to a restful attitude. During the intermission that followed the prisoner devoted himself to an earnest conversation with his mother. Some, of the women in the gallery nearly toppled over the balustrade in their efforts

from the cuts on the ears. The mark on the under lip was probably the imprint of Smith's own teeth. The marks on the neck were an inch and a half in length without appreciable width.

Recalled by the defense the physician said the marks on Smith were of a character that would bleed but a short time. The wounds on the throat might have been caused by the set of a ring.

William Ferver, a hack driver, went out

to Brighton Beach on the morning of the murder. He went there with James Scanlin and Frank Botley. His testimony for the defense was that Suss, the plano player, was so badly intoxicated that he was unable to give an intelligent account of unable to give an intelligent account of the happening. Mr. Elem's cross-examina-tion of the witness was sharp and brief. Ferver admitted that he did not talk to Suss enough to be able to speak accurately

Sun Vapor Light Company Sues City. Suit was filed yesterday by Judson A. Wann, receiver of the Sun Vapor Light Company against the city of Indianapolis to prevent the violation of an alleged contract with the company. Several weeks ago the city notified the company that its light would not be used after Dec. 31, asserting that the contract was illegal.

Married in Clerk's Office. Fayette Trotter and Fannie A. McCarty were married in the office of the county clerk yesterday afternoon. Judge McMaster, of the Superior Court, performed the ceremony with due solemnity. The groom is fifty-three years of age and the bride owned

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court. 17187. Gum Elastic Company vs. Mexico Roofing Company, Marion C. C. Affirmed. Monks, J.-1. Where a recovery is sought on a note, mortgage or other contract in on a note, mortgage or other contract in writing, our code requires that a copy of the same be filed with the pleading, but when the cancellation or legal destruction of such an instrument is demanded this rule does not apply. 2. Facts and not conclusions must be averred. 3. The rendition of the judgment for a greater amount than the sum stated in the affidavit in attachment proceedings does not deprive the tachment proceedings does not deprive the justice of the peace of jurisdiction nor render the judgment void. If such an action of a justice was erroneous the judgment could not be enjoined, the court having jurisdiction of the parties and the subject

matter.

17260. McKinney vs. Frankfort & State
Line Railroad Company. White C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Jordan, J.—
An order will have no binding effect upon
a person when he is not before the court.

17126. Dallen vs. McIvon. St. Joseph C. C.
Transferred to Appellate Court. Hackney I

1335, Case vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company, Benton C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, Company. Benton C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.-1. If a verdict be silent as to any particular fact it stands as though found against him upon whom rests the burden of proof. 2. When a contract contains a provision for nonliability in any case where the claim is not presented within a given time, the failure to present such claim must be pleaded specially and is not admissable under a general denial. Such a provision must be regarded as a condition precedent, performance of which must be precedent, performance of which must be alleged in order to make the complaint good against demurrer. 3. Common carriers have a right to contract with the shipper for a reasonable time within which notice of a claim for loss or damages shall be

of a claim for loss or damages shall be given.

1250. Chapman vs. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company. Lake C. C. Reversed. Davis, J.—A complaint that avers "that the appellant performed work and labor in grading, excavating and constructing a road bed and embankment of said railway between said stations of the value and to the amount of — dollars" must be construed as a lien for the reasonable value of such work.

1438. Henwood vs. State ex rel. Strieby. Kosciusko C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.—When the burden of proof is upon a party to establish his plea in abatement, it is within the province of the trial court to say where the preponderance lies.

1284. Snodgrass, Administrator, vs. Meeks, Administrator. Delaware C. C.

Appellee's petition for a rehearing. Superior Court. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. I. O. Fulmer et al. vs. Harry R. Williams; street improvement. Dismissed and costs paid.

Robert H. Kyle vs. Conrad H. Shellhouse et al.; account. Jury returned verdict for defendant.

Mark A. Smith vs. Andrew J. Reed; notes. On trial by jury.

Meeks, Administrator, Delaware C.

Room 2-L. M. Harvey, Judge. Hiram W. Miller, Trustee, vs. J. T. Ca-dell; suit on note. Dismissed at plaintiff's John G. Payne vs. H. McKitridge; suit on note, Judgment for plaintiff for \$56.50. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. James Coombs vs. C., C., C. & St. L.; damages. On trial by jury. Albany Land Company vs. Harry T. Hicks; note. Judgment for \$885.

New Suits Filed. Judson A. Wann, Receiver, vs. City of Indianapolis; suit for injunction. Superior Court, Room 2.

Leander A. Fulmer et al. vs. Laura J. Cloud et al.; suit to foreclose improvements. Superior Court, Room 1.

Hiram E. Rose et al. vs. Charles F. Paulsen; suit to forelose mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1.

Isaac Russell vs. Lizzie Hart et al.; suit on account. Superior Court, Room 1. on account. Superior Court, Room 1.

John Coffman vs. C. H. Block et al.; suit on lien. Superior Court, Room 1.

Hiram E. Rose et al. vs. Charles F. Paulsen; suit to foreclose. Superior Court, Room 1. The Economy Savings and Loan Associa-tion vs. John G. Francis; suit to foreclose. Superior Court, Roam. 3.

The McCune-Malott Company vs. Privett et al.; suit on note. Superior Court, Room 2.

STREET-CAR TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

Greatest Fall of Snow Known for Several Years-Sleigh Bells Jingle. The heavy snowstorm which struck the

city so suddenly yesterday was entirely unexpected and caused no small amount of trouble and inconvenience. The fall of snow during the afternoon was extraordinarily heavy, and when the merchants and shoppers sought the street cars to carry them to their homes, they sought in vain, for street-car traffic was tied up for a considerable time during the evening For a while it was only possible for the cars to run immediately behind a sweeper, and, consequently, unless one caught a sweeper train he was compelled to wait almost a half hour for another. The electric sweepers were kept busy all night cleaning the tracks. There were huge walls of snow thrown up on each side of the car tracks by the sweepers and, consequently, the work of pedestrians was made much The sleighing during the afternoon and evening was excellent, and many cutters and double sleighs filled with merry crowds took advantage of the rare occasion, in spite of the thickly falling snow. Mr. Wapspite of the thickly falling snow. Mr. Wappenhans, of the weather bureau stated,
last night, that the fall of snow would, in
all probability, cease early this morning,
and the temperature would remain about
the same, or probably get slightly cooler.
At midnight the snow was nearly ten
inches in depth and still falling. This is
the deepest snow that has fallen in this
city during one storm, for many years

city, during one storm, for many years INSURANCE COMPACT ATTACKED. State Board of Commerce Will Try to

Have It Abolished. The council of the Indiana State Board of Commerce concluded a two-days' session, in the Commercial Club rooms, yesterday, The members present during the proceedings were Messrs. George W. Steele, Marion, De-light-ful president; James H. Crozier, of Madison; C. T. Mattingly, Plymouth, and A. L. Mason, Indianapolis, vice presidents; C. Murphy, Evansville, secretary; S. B. Henshaw, Plymouth; J. T. Traub, Brightwood; Jacob Loomis, Elwood; F. W. Heath, Muncie; William Fortune, Indianapolis; Joseph Swindell, Plymouth; George W. Sloan, Indianapolis, and Timothy Nicholson, Richmond. Mr. Murphy was elected treasurer. Articles of association, in accordance with the constitution adopted at a previous meeting, were prepared and ordered to be filed with the Secretary of State and the recorder of Marion county.

The standing committees were partially appointed by President Steele. The bylaws require that the committee shall be composed of five members each. The full number were not appointed on some of the committees, as the president desired time for further consideration. The appointments as far as made are as follows:

Executive Committee—George W. Steele, chairman; C. J. Murphy, secretary; A. L. Mason and George W. Sloan, Indianapolis; Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, and F. W. Heath, Muncie.

Committee on Finance—C. C. Foster, Indianapolis; J. W. Bright Wood, P. D. Bright W anapolis; J. J. Traub, Brightwood; R. B. Oglesbee, Plymouth, and F. L. Power.
Committee on Organization and Membership-William Fortune, Indianapolis; Jacob

Loomis, Elwood; M. C. Garber, Madison; J. M. Lontz, Richmond, and C. J. Murphy. Evansville.

Committee on Manufacturing Interests—
T. F. Rose. Muncie: Richard Sedgwick,
Richmond; O. F. Ketcham, Plymouth; F.
Barlow and W. C. Webster.

Committee on Mercantile Interests—Geo.
W. Sloan, Indianapolis; E. C. Johnson,
Evansville; George J. Knollenberg, Richmond, and James B. Sweetser.

Committee on Transportation—Joseph

Committee on Transportation—Joseph Swindell, Plymouth; J. M. McRae, Alexandria; C. A. Hughes, Evansville, and James R. Ross, Indianapolis.

Committee on Municipal Affairs—A. L. Mason, Indianapolis; William Dudley Foulke, Richmond; George B. Cardwell, New Albany, and James H. Crozier, Madison.

New Albany, and James H. Crozier, Madison.

Committee on Agriculture and Mining—E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; F. J. Claypool, Muncie; C. T. Mattingly, Plymouth, and W. A. DeHarity.

A resolution was adopted looking toward the establishment by the present Legislature of a commission, whose duty it shall be to investigate the laws which govern the municipal corporations of the State, including cities, towns, counties and civil and school townships. The executive committee was instructed to prepare a bill covering this point and endeavor to secure its passage by the Legislature.

The proposition, which will come before the Legislature, to prohibit fire insurance companies inserting the owner's liability clause in policies, was discussed and referred to the constituent bodies for action. It will likely be reported favorably in a few days. An effort will also be made to secure the passage of a law that will break up the insurance compact, as it now exists. An assessment of five cents each was ordered levied upon the members.

FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

First of the Series of Lectures Delivered by Charles Zeublin.

The first of a series of lectures on the topic, "A Century of Social Reform," which are to be given under the auspices of the Indianapolis Center for the Extension of University Teaching, was delivered last night at High School No. 1, by Charles Zeublin, Ph. B., instructor in sociology in the University of Chicago. The subject of this first lecture was "The Inheritance of Modern England," and Mr. Zeublin explained his reason for taking that for the first topic. Before there can be an intelligent study of the existing social problems, he said, there must be a knowledge of the conditions which led up to these problems, and the best results will be obtained by studying the early condition of England. He termed the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as periods of revelation, the seven-teenth of stagnation, the eighteenth of transition, and the nineteenth a period of reconstruction. Under each of these peri-ods Mr. Zeublin named five principal social factors. In the first period there were the renaissance, the discovery of America, factors. In the first period there were the renaissance, the discovery of America, which was the central factor, the destruction of feudalism, the invention of printing, and the reformation, which revealed the right of private judgment. In the eighteenth century the greatest factors were the political reforms, the industrial revolution and the liberty of the press. Democracy is one of the main factors of the nineteenth century, and Mr. Zeublin declared that England to-day is a more democratic country than the United States, because there the right of franchisement is held in higher esteem. He thinks that woman suffrage will be adopted in England before it is here. Other factors of the century are free trade—not as advocated by the Democratic party, but in its broad sense—organized labor and popular education.

Owing to the inability of Mr. Zeublin to be present next Thursday night the regular lecture will be delivered on Friday evening.

Physicians of the Nation. The annual convention of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons will be held at the Statehouse, beginning next Monday. This association is one of the newer national societies, and differs somewhat from the others in that it admits to membership the devotees of any or all schools. Every State in the Union is entitled to send delegates to the number of twenty, and the subjects to be brought before the body embrace the whole range of medical science.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention. The vestry of Christ Church has elected delegates to the diocesan convention, which meets in this city Feb. 6, for the purpose of electing a bishop to succeed the late Bishop Knickerbacker. The delegates are as follows:

Richard L. Talbott, Louis Howland, William A. Van Buren, William H. Armstrong and William P. Gould; alternates, D. T. Bacon, Charles E. Judson, W. W. Lowry, Isaac H. Kiersted and N. F. Dalton.

Cost of Coroner's Office. The County Commissioners yesterday allowed the bill of Coroner Castor for \$250. In the afternoon bills for seven post-mortem examinations were filed, aggregating \$175. Constable Etter presented his bill asking an allowance of \$62.05 for his December work.

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DESCHLER.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN. On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at No. 64 Pearl street, Hartford, Conu.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

\$2,850,840.56 T, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-meationed company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 8th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

# Rockford Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1894.

It is located in the city of Bockford, Illinois. CHAS. E. SHELDON, Secretary. JOHN LAKE, President, THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate unincumbared.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent, as per schedule filed, market value.

Due from other insurance companies.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of roal estate, worth double the amount for which the same is per mortgaged, free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premums—not including bills receivable for farm risks.

All other securities.

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indians, horsely cerufy that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official soal, this 3th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

# GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 124 Bridge street, Peoria, Ill.

B. CREMER, President. CHAS. CREMER. Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Louns on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior in sumbrance.

All other securities \$67,264.75 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due . Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof...... Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. \$102,300.06

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$5,000. State of Indiana, Office of Anditor of State:

Greatest amount in any one risk, \$3,750.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. [SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seat, this 7th day J. O. HENDERSON, Andler of State.

SUNDAY JOURNAL

By Mail, to Any Address,

PER ANNUM.